

stantial structures as compared with those on the islands of Great Salt Lake where there is less nesting material for the more abundant population.

Chlidonias nigra surinamensis (Gmelin). Black Tern. Six individuals were seen but there was no evidence of their nesting.

Hydroprogne caspia imperator Coues. Caspian Tern. A colony was located on the northwest part of the island. The number of nests was established as about 50 with adults numbering not more than 100. Most of the nests had 2 or 3 eggs, but one contained 5. Several eggs had been laid outside nests. California gulls nested all around the Caspian Tern colony.

Sterna forsteri Nuttall. Forster Tern. Two colonies were found, a relatively small one at the northern point of the island and a second larger one more toward the center of the island. Nests were numerous, but seemingly less so than the old nests of the previous season. The number of eggs in the nests varied from 1 to 3. There were about 500 adults on the island.—William H. Behle, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. March 15, 1944.

The Plant Clear-eye or See-bright a New Record for Utah

On July 22, 1945, Louise Atkinson and I discovered the Clear-eye or See-bright *Salvia sclarea* growing in Emigration Canyon, Salt Lake County, Utah. This member of the mint family is found in Pennsylvania, and so far as we know has never before been taken in Utah.

We found the first clump at 5025 ft. altitude, 1.6 miles up the canyon from the road junction at its mouth; the second, at 5100 ft., 2.3 miles; the third at 2.7 miles; the fourth at 3.3 miles, altitude 5225; and the fifth and largest at 3.6 miles, altitude 5250 feet. At this last point there were probably a thousand plants on the north hillside, all with their clusters of pinkish white flowers in terminal spikes. The broad, ovate bracts furnish the color.

All of these plants were growing on sunny north slopes on good soil, preferably that recently eroded or graded. We are indebted to Prof. A. O. Garrett for assistance in the final determination of this species.—Claude T. Barnes.